DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT.

REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF MYMENSINGH, 1891.

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DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT.

No. 1008J, dated Dacca, the 4th May 1892.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

WITH reference to your Circular No. 6T.F., dated 3rd October 1891, I have the honour to submit herewith in original the report by Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Magistrate of Mymensingh, on the result of the census of that district.

REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF MYMENSINGH, 1891.

HEAD I.—EARLY HISTORY, &c.

THE district is bounded on the north by the Garo Hills, on the east by the river Meghna and a portion of Tippera district, on the south by the Dacca district, and on the west by the main stream of the river Brahmaputra, otherwise variously known as Daokoba and Jamuna. Its present area is 6,332 square miles. Its area in the years 1872 and 1881 was 6,293 and 6,287 square miles, respectively. The main stream of the river Jamuna having, under Government notification, dated 31st of January 1879, been made the boundary between the districts of Bogra and Mymensingh, an area of about 45 square miles has been transferred from the former to the latter district, viz., from *thana* Shariakandi in Bogra, to *thana* Jamalpur in Mymensingh. This was not taken into account in the final Census Report of 1881.

Ten villages with a population of 4 977 persons have been transferred from the jurisdiction of Tippera district to Mymensingh since the census of 1881; but as these villages were already shown in the Boundary Commissioner's lists for Mymensingh, the areas of the district have remained unchanged by the transfer.

2 Three villages, with a population of 1,706 persons, have been transferred from the Atia subdivision to Dacca. These also were shown in the Boundary Commissioner's list for Dacca. Thus, there has been no change in the area of the district, although there were some changes in jurisdiction.

4. Very little is known of the early history of the district. The current traditions are that the district was first populated by men emigrating from Rajshahi district. Most of the Brahmans and Kayasthas of the district belong to the Barendra class. This fact makes the story about emigration from Rajshahi probable, as that district was included within the ancient Barendra Division of Bengal.

5. The district may broadly be divided into two divisions (which may be called Eastern and Western Mymensingh) according to the social customs and the language of the people. The western portion consists of Tangail and a portion of the Jamalpur and Sadar subdivisions. This portion resembles Pabna, Rajshahi, and Dacca, while the characteristics of the eastern division consisting of Kishorganj, Netrakona and the remaining portions of the Jamalpur and Sadar subdivisions resemble those of Sylhet and Tippera. There is a considerable difference not only in the language of the people of the two divisions, but also in their social customs and observances. As a natural consequence, there is very little sympathy between the men of the two divisions. On the District Board there are two parties, one endeavouring to get as much money as possible for Netrakona and Kishorganj, the other advocating the claims of Tangail.

6. The district is famous for having a great number of big zamindars, of whom the Dewans of Haybatnagar and the house of Susang Durgapur are believed to be the oldest. The *zamindars* of Haybatnagar are said to have been enjoying the title of Dewan from the time of Akbar.

7. For about the first-half of the century there was a small cantonment at Jamalpur. There is a graveyard there in which are interred the remains of several military officers. The magazine is now used as the sub-jail, and is a specimen of the solid masonry of an earlier period.

HEAD II.—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

8. The total population of the district by the present census is 3,472,186, 1,788,616 being males and 1,683,570 females. The ratio of males to females is approximately 18 : 17. This is at variance with the accepted general ratio of the population of the two sexes all

over the world which is 20 : 21. The accuracy of these figures might be open to suspicion, but that approximately the same ratio was given by the censuses of 1872 and 1881 The following statement shows the total district population classified according to sex :—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4
1872 ...	1,187,962	1,161,955	2,349,917
1881 ...	1,555,005	1,500,232	3,055,237
1891 ...	1,788,616	1,683,570	3,472,186

Thus the increase in the population in 20 years has nearly been in the ratio of 2 : 3. According to Malthus's law, the population of every country under normal circumstances doubles itself in 20 years. But in this country, cholera and malarial fever constitute abnormal impediments. The increase within the two decennia has been 30·08 and 3·5, respectively.

9. The following statement shows the population of the towns in the district:—

Statement showing the growth of Towns since 1872 *to the present Census* 1891.

Names of Towns.	1891.	1881.	1872.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Nasirabad ...	11,555	10,561	10,068	
2. Muktagachha ...	4,923	4,295	...	
3. Kishorganj ...	13,988	12,898	13,637	
4. Bajitpur ...	9,399	4,641	...	
5. Netrakona ...	9,821	...	...	
6. Sherpur ...	10,744	8,710	8,015	
7. Jamalpur ...	15,388	14,727	14,312	
8. Tangail ...	17,973	18,124	15,848	
9. Dhanikhola ...	...	...	6,730	

The five towns, Nasirabad, Kishorganj, Jamalpur, Sherpur, and Tangail have each a population of over 10,000. All these towns have municipalities. There is hardly any distinction between the rural and urban population. The municipalities include numerous scattered parcels of homesteads (many of them not even worthy of the name of hamlet), and the majority of the population are engaged in purely agricultural pursuits. In fact, the municipalities are not legally constituted municipalities under section 10 of the Municipal Act. An attempt is now being made to abolish one municipality at least, and to reduce the area of others so as to make them conform to the requirements of the law. When these changes have been carried into effect, the urban population will be extremely small; even what remains will not be urban in the true sense of the word. It may be broadly stated that there is not a "town" in the district. Nasirabad, Sherpur and Jamalpur make the nearest approach perhaps to the accepted idea of a town.

10. From the census returns of 1872, it appears that Dhanikhola was then a town with a population of 6,730 persons. This has now dwindled into a village of ordinary size, a *hât* and a bazar alone remaining as *indicia* of the former township.

11. The town Muktagachha is of recent growth. It has long been the seat of a family of wealthy and influential *zamindars*. Most of these *zamindars* have now become educated. They appreciate the advantages of town life, spending a considerable portion of their time in Calcutta and elsewhere. It was natural that they should start and heap up such local antinomy as the law allows. But excluding these *zamindars'* families, the population is poor and rural.

12. The Jamalpur Municipality has the largest area, and the Tangail Municipality is the most densely populated.

13. The principal immigrants into this district are men from the North-Western Provinces and Dacca. Pargana Bikrampur in the Dacca district is famous for the migrating spirit of its inhabitants, and if quill-drivers are heroes, it is a veritable *nidus et matria heroum*. There is not a single district in Bengal in which men of Bikrampur cannot be found in considerable numbers in Government or private service. The migratory tendency is the result of poverty, or rather *res augusta domia* and dire necessity. Very few have land, and they have to get their livelihood by their wits and brains.

14. Up-country men also come to this district in quest of labour. There is no indigenous labour. Roads are made, tanks dug, and palkies carried by up-country immigrants. The total number of men of the North-Western Provinces and Bihar in this district is 33,361. Out of this number 13,118 are from Saran alone. The majority of these up-country men serve as menial servants and coolies. Kayasthas of the lower grades, Malis, Namasudras and some other castes formerly served as domestic servants of the higher classes of Hindus. But within the last ten years, they have very nearly given up this sort of employment, and their place has been filled by men of the North-Western Provinces.

These immigrants, however, do not come with a view to permanently settle in this country. They come only for a season, beginning to come in November and leaving in April. Broadly speaking, there are two crops in the North-Western Provinces, the *bhadoi* and the *rabi*. The *bhadoi* requires great care from the cultivators, and is extremely precarious. The *rabi*, however, can be raised with comparatively less risk and labour. Up-country men generally leave this country when the time for ploughing the fields for the *bhadoi* crops comes round, *i.e.*, generally at the end of April, and they do not return until after the end of the rains. Thus they are able to look after the *bhadoi* crop. Moreover, their work being out-of-door work, there is no demand for it from June to October.

15. There is no mining industry in this district. Formerly, the red ferruginous earth (largely found in the Madhupur forest) was dug out and smelted for manufacturing iron. This was a very rude process and has now entirely disappeared. There is hardly any emigration from this district in quests of labour. A few persons from Kishorganj are reported to have left for Burma and Mauritius, and some cultivators of the Tangail side are said to have gone to Assam to avoid the exactions of the powerful landed aristocracy of the Tangail subdivision. The carpenters in the Bow Bazar street are mostly men from Bajitpur (Kishorganj subdivision). Kishorganj is the most densely populated subdivision of the district, the average density being 1008·68 per square mile; hence, emigration might naturally have been expected from this place. There are large areas in this subdivision locally called "Haors," which are perfectly waste. The eastern side of the subdivision is an ocean in the rains. Hence, the density of population is greater than might be supposed from the area. Large herds of cattle and buffaloes are kept in the "Haors," and large quantities of cheese are made and exported. It is here that is made the cheese known in the market as "Dacca cheese," which is exported even as far as Turkey.

Head III.—Varying density of the Population.

16. The density of population in the different *thanas* of the district is shown in the statement subjoined:—

Statement showing the number of persons per square mile.

Subdivision.	Names of Thanas.	1891.	1881.	1872.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar Subdivision	Nasirabad ...	486	440	332	
	Phulpur ...	348	285	254	
	Iswarganj ...	753	693	521	
	Ghafargaon ...	317	266	181	
	Phulbaria ...	464	368	...	
Netrakona do. ...	Netrakona ...	570	474	351	
	Durgapur ...	303	305	303	
	Kendua ...	508	465	...	
Jamalpur do. ...	Jamalpur ...	581	500	472	
	Diwanganj ...	379	296	213	
	Sherpur ...	500	492	299	
	Nalitabari ...	299	240	...	
Kishorganj do. ...	Kishorganj ...	1,009	898	742	
	Bajitpur ...	558	510	354	
	Nikli ...	804	708	595	
Tangail do. ...	Tangail ...	948	802	543	
	Gopalpur ...	633	606	828	
	Kalihati ...	997	777	363	

It would appear from the statement that the density is greatest in *thana* Kishorganj and least in *thana* Nalitabari. The latter is situated at the foot of the Garo Hills, the climatic conditions of which are scarcely suitable for Bengalis. The Garos and Bhuiyás form the principal elements of the population.

17. The population has gradually increased in all *thanas* since the year 1872, except in *thana* Durgapur, where the average density appears to have decreased from 304·86 to 303 per square mile. Out of a total population of 115,727 souls, 7,962 are Garos. This *thana* is not healthy. The Garos, as soon as they come into contact with, and learn about, the outer world, are tempted to leave their mountain homes and settle elsewhere. Many of these aboriginal tribes, Garos, Hadis, Hajangs, and Mandais may be seen settled within a few miles of the town of Nasirabad. These are called "Nam danus," meaning those that have left the hills and come lower down in the plains. It is, I think, this efflux of the Garos from the hills that has thinned the population of the Nalitabari and Durgapur *thanas*.

18. *Thana* Tangail presents a singular instance of the verification of Malthus's law of population. The population of this *thana* has doubled itself within the last 20 years. The density of population was 543 in 1872, 802 in 1881, and is now 948. The subdivisional head-quarters was transferred from Atia to Tangail about the year 1872, and in all respects this portion of the district has been under the most favourable circumstances for the growth of population and material prosperity. The situation of the *thana* on the main branch of the river Brahmaputra has greatly accelerated its progress.

Head IV.—Religion.

19. The following statement shows the changes in the distribution of the population according to religion since 1872:—

Statement showing the percentage of the population of the district by religion for 1891, 1881, and 1872.

Census of	Hindu.	Mussalman.	Garo.	Christian.	Brahmo.	Unspecified.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1872 ...	34·8	64·7	...	...		·5	
1881 ...	32·3	66·7	·8	·004		...	
1891 ...	30·4	68·7	·8	·007	·005	·00023	

It is a curious fact that the percentage of Hindus is decreasing at the rate of 2 per cent. every ten years, whereas the percentage of Muhammadans is increasing in exactly the same ratio. This disproportionate increase in the number of Muhammadans may fairly be attributed to the fact that polygamy and widow remarriage are prevalent amongst Muhammadans, while they are almost unknown in Hindu society. There is, moreover, little or no Muhammadan emigration, whereas a good many Hindus (some with families) leave the district for service.

20. Another feature worthy of notice is the growth of the Brahmo sect within the last few years. The Brahmo population is shown to be 159 by the present census, but no Brahmo appears in the census returns of 1881. This is surprising, as the Brahmo religion has been in existence for almost half a century, and there were probably some isolated Brahmos here and there even during the census of 1872.

A spirit of proselytism pervades the entire body of Brahmos; and the Brahmo Somajs at the anniversary meetings (*Maghutsab*) generally convert a few Hindus to their own religion. Although the number of Brahmos is small, they form an important body, as they mostly belong to the educated class.

21. The number of eastern aborigines has increased from 25,955 in 1881 to 29,609 in 1891. This rate of increase is less than the average rate of increase in the district for all religions. This is accounted for by the fact that many people of the aboriginal tribes are becoming gradually civilized and have adopted Hinduism.

Head V.—Infirmities.

22. Compilation sheet XI shows the infirmities classified according to sex and age. The following statement shows the total number of infirm persons in the district, classified according to sex:—

Class of infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Lepers	2,211	671	2,882
Insane	1,205	898	2,103
Deaf and mute ...	2,293	1,528	3,821
Blind	1,738	1,520	3,258

It appears from the above that the number of female lepers is very small compared with the males; no doubt some leper females in well-to-do families have not been returned as such.

In the other classes of infirmities also, the ratio of females to males is smaller than the ratio of the total population of both the sexes. This was to be expected. The native of Eastern Bengal is very jealous of his *sanana*, and would not readily inform an enumerator regarding the infirmities of his females. This feeling is so deep that even in educated families there have been refusals to give the names of the female members at the time of enumeration. It is not to be wondered at, then, that information regarding infirmities should have been withheld. Compilation sheets classifying infirmities according to religion and caste, have not yet been sent by the Superintendent of Census, hence no particular remarks can be made under that head. Broadly speaking, it can be said that leprosy is more prevalent amongst the Musalmans than amongst the Hindus. The Hindu popular belief connects this disease with beef eating; and this belief sometimes receives confirmation when any Hindu who has taken to forbidden food, chances to get the disease. The disease is also believed to be peculiar to hot climates, and to be generated by carbonacious food calculated to generate heat in the body. In the native method of treating the disease, the patient is compelled to be a strict vegetarian. Of all classes of infirmities, the deaf and mute appear to be the most numerous. The enumerators were directed to enter under this head only those who have been deaf and mute from birth, and I believe this instruction was properly understood and carried out; but the same cannot be said of the other class of infirmities. The enumerators were instructed not to include white lepers in column 14, but I have reason to believe that numbers of white lepers have been counted under this head. No hard-and-fast rules could be laid down for distinguishing sanity from insanity, and the enumerators were compelled to be guided chiefly by general repute.

Head VI.—Education.

23. The following statement gives the classification of the population of the district according to education as compared with the figures for 1881:—

Statement showing learning, literate and illiterate, of 1891, *and* 1881.

Census of.	Learning.			Literate.			Illiterate.			Remarks.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1881 ...	37,795	36,917	878	68,223	67,283	940	2,945,948	1,449,197	1,496,751	
1891 ...	32,775	31,585	1,190	111,134	108,240	2,894	3,328,277	1,648,791	1,679,486	

The figures for 1872 could not be given, as in the published Census Report of that year, the results for only a few selected towns alone have been given. On a reference to the statement it would appear that the number of males under the head "Learning" has decreased from 36,917 in 1881 to 31,585 in 1891, but there has been an abnormal increase under the head "Literate" from 67,283 to 108,240. This fact is curious, as one would have expected a proportionate increase under both heads. From the statistics furnished by the Education Department it appears that the total number of boys under instruction during the year 1890-91 was 44,224, or about 13,000 more than the census figures. From these facts, it seems that there was a misapprehension as to the meaning of the word "Learning" at the time of enumeration. The words used in the census of 1881 are "under instruction." I think many of the ignorant enumerators interpreted "learning" as "beginning to learn the alphabet," and they, therefore, included students of the higher classes under the head "Literate."

24. The number of schools in the district is shown below:—

Statement showing the number of Institutions and pupils of 1881 *and* 1891.

	1881		1891.	
	Schools	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Higher English School ...	6	1,347	10	2,531
Middle ditto ...	25	1,785	48	4,341
Middle Vernacular ...	39	2,223	55	3,005
Lower Vernacular ...	43	1,574	222	7,504
Primary ...	494	10,872	916	19,239
Special ...	44	669	4	10
Female ...	36	578	186	2,763
Total ...	687	19,048	1,441	39,393

The number of schools of all classes increased from 687 to 1,441 within the last ten years. The number of schools imparting English education was only 31. This number has now increased to 58. Indeed, within the last few years secondary education has been stimulated to the detriment of primary education. This is much to be regretted, as primary education reaches the lowest strata of society and benefits the greatest number.

25. The total number of English-knowing persons was found by the present census to be 2,904, or only ·08 per cent., of the total population of 3,472,186. The percentage is higher for the two advanced *thanas* of the district, viz., Nasirabad and Tangail, where the percentages are ·3 and ·15 respectively. These figures show what a small fraction of the whole population has enjoyed the benefits of higher education.

26. Statistics about education according to caste and religion have not yet been furnished by the Superintendent of Census, hence no remarks can be made under this head. From the returns of the Educational Department it appears that the total number of Muhammadans under instruction was 23,793 during 1890-91. The percentage of Muhammadan boys among the whole number of students was 50·3, the Muhammadan population being about 70 per cent. of the whole. Education is still backward amongst Muhammadans in comparison with Hindus. The number of students belonging to aboriginal tribes was 454 during 1891. The spread of education among the aboriginal tribes is mainly due to the efforts of Christian missionaries. They have established schools in Garo villages, published Garo primers, and have thus given an impetus to education. Indeed, it is satisfactory to note that some Garo students passed the upper primary examination last year.

27. Female education is at a very low ebb in this district. Out of a total female population of 1,683,570, only 940 were literate, 578 under instruction, and the rest were illiterate. Even making allowance for probable inaccuracies, the percentage of illiterates comes up to 99. Indeed, it is this want of education amongst the females which makes the percentage of educated persons appear so small, and which causes the Mymensingh people to be sometimes termed *asobhya* (savage or uncivilized). The educational authorities return the number of female schools as 186 and the number of pupils as 2,673.

Head VII.—Language.

28. The following statement shows the distribution of the chief languages in the district:—

Language.	Total number speaking the language.	Percentage.
1	2	3
Bengali	3,398,121	97·5
Hindi	52,021	1·4
Uriya	704	·02
Garo	19,698	·5
English	29	·008
Persian	116	·003
Kochhi	1,095	·03
Manipuri	202	006
Unspecified ...	200	·006

As might be expected from the geographical position of the district, the Garo language ranks next after Bengali and Hindi. It is curious that, although the number of men professing the Garo religion is 29,402, the number of men speaking the Garo language is only 19,698. This is an instance of the fact that people change their language much more readily than their religious faith. The Garos are being gradually civilized, and adopting the Bengali language along with the Hindu religion. The ratio of males to females among the Hindi-speaking people is worthy of notice. While the number of males is 45,404, the number of females is only 5,057, or one-tenth of the whole. Most of these emigrants are up-country labourers, who have come to this district in search of work. They are men who can ill-afford to bring their families with them.

HEAD VIII.—CASTES.*

Report by Babu Rajani Prosad Neogy, Deputy Magistrate in charge of Census.

29. Statement I appended to this report shows the castes recorded in the census arranged in order of social precedence as recognized in this district. "Brahman" heads the list of the castes, and generally speaking in point of education and enlightenment also, the Brahmans are found to excel the Hindus of the other castes. But all the Brahmans enumerated in the census are not held in the same degree of veneration. In fact the Brahmans may broadly be divided into two classes, viz., *Srotriya* Brahman and *Barna* Brahman. The latter, generally following priestcraft, have their disciples amongst the lower classes of Hindus, such as Chandals, Jugis, &c., and are for this reason looked down upon by the other class of Brahmans.

30. Kshatriya come next, but this caste is not indigenous to this district, and the persons returned under this caste are all emigrants from the North-Western Provinces.

31. Next comes the Baidya. The original profession of the men of this caste was that of medical practitioners, and even at the present time three-fourths of the best native physicians belong to this class. It is purely a literate and professional class, and unlike Brahmans and Kayasthas, nobody of this class would ever condescend to accept menial service.

32. The Kayasthas are a literary class. They are intelligent and energetic, and men of this caste are seen in all grades of Government service.

33. Next follow the Nava Sakhas, who form, as it were, the connecting link between the superior and inferior castes of Hindus. The name Nava Sakha is derived from the numeral Nava which means nine, and Sakha meaning branch; and originally there were nine different castes under this head. The group comprises all artisan classes. With the spread of education, many members of these castes are forsaking their old callings and betaking themselves to learned professions and Government service, hitherto monopolized by men of the superior castes abovementioned.

34. Next come the inferior castes. They are looked down upon by the superior castes. The general test by which these inferior castes are separated from the superior ones is that the latter never take water touched by a man of any one of the former classes.

In the list of inferior castes are included many which are not properly Hindus. Thus the "Garos" have been classed under this head, but many of the Garos are neither Hindus nor Muhammadans, but they have a religion peculiar to themselves. As they becomea litlte civilized, they generally adopt the manners and customs of the lower classes of Hindus, and style themselves Hadi, Hajang, Hatu, and the like.

35. Statement II shows the castes and tribes which have more than 10,000 representatives in this district. It will be seen that the Nama Sudras or the Chandals head the list with 126,280 members. The Kaibarttas, who stood third in the list of whole Bengal in the census of 1881, are found to occupy the same place in our list also. There are two divisions of this caste:—the cultivating division called Halwáha Kaibartta and the fishing division called "Jalia Kaibartta." The two divisions are quite distinct from one another, the former having precedence over the latter

There is nothing new to be said about the rest of the castes in addition to the valuable stock of information embodied in the Census Report of 1872

36. The classes described as religious devotees and mendicants, &c., also persons returned by title or unidentifiable castes and the like, have not been shown in the above classification, as it is impossible to trace out to what caste they belong.

37. A peculiar difficulty has been felt in classifying the castes whose members are almost all emigrants from the North-Western Provinces. Most of these perform menial services and the work of coolies during their sojourn here, so that, although they may have some status in their own native districts, they have not much position here.

HEAD IX.—OCCUPATION.

By Babu Rajani Prosad Neogy, Deputy Magistrate in charge of Census.

38. The printed table forwarded with the Census Superintendent's Circular No. 104, dated 19th November 1892, shows the classification of the district population according to occupation. It will be seen that class B, pasture and agriculture, comprises about 74 per cent. of the whole population. This large preponderance of the agricultural classes could naturally be expected from the backwardness of the district in point of civilization. Another fact which points unmistakably to the same conclusion, is the small number of men under class A (Government) and class F (Profession), being only ·5 per cent. and 1·5 per cent, respectively, of the whole population. As the country progresses, a larger number of men is sure to be employed by the Government and to take up the learned professions. The above classification is not in accordance with the instructions conveyed in Circular No. 7T.F. The classification there indicated is by caste and occupation. As it cannot be expected that all men of the same caste should follow the same occupation, the classification will, in some cases, be an instance of cross division, some castes coming under two or more heads of occupation

* *Vide* letter No. $\frac{2515}{XI-1}$, dated 16th May 1893, from A. Earle, Esq., Magistrate of Mymensingh.

enumerated in the circular. Thus, if we take the caste Kayastha, with 104,788 representatives, most of the advanced men of the caste would be found to belong to the professional class, but a few of its representatives will be found amongst the commercial classes also. The total number of men of this caste ought then to be divided into two parts and shown under both occupations abovenamed. This would require a classification of the whole population according to caste and occupation; but no such result of compilation has yet been furnished by the Superintendent of Census. Hence, it is impossible to supply accurate information under this head on the lines indicated by the Government circular No. 7T.F. All that can be done under the circumstances is to show a caste under that occupation alone which is followed by the majority of its representatives. This is the principle that has been followed in preparing the annexed statement C.

39. The occupation of females has been shown to be the same as that of the males on whom they are dependent. This does not at all represent the real state of things. It is in the very lowest strata of the society that the Hindu females assist their husbands in their respective callings or have separate vocations for themselves. The rest can be said to have no occupation at all except their household duties. The same remark applies to the occupation of children also, whose occupation has been returned to be same as that of their guardians. Hence, it is difficult to say what fraction of the total number shown under each head actually has that occupation. It seems almost impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the extent to which women of the family assist their husbands in their respective occupations.

HEAD X.—ADMINISTRATIVE.*

(a) Points on which general instructions were departed from, with reason for the same.

40. *I.—Administration.*—The enumerators, notably in Kishorganj, Jamalpur, Netrakona and portions of the Sadar subdivision were made to write up rough schedules in manuscript for copy into the printed schedule books, as it was apprehended that unless this was done, there would be a great waste of the schedule books. For want of properly trained men sub-charge Superintendents over 10 circles were not appointed in Kishorganj, Jamalpur and portions of the Sadar subdivisions. In the Jamalpur subdivision *gâb* tar and coal-tar not being procurable, the numbers of houses were affixed on pieces of paper. In the Madhupur jungles, a hamlet of four or five houses was formed into a block, and enumerators were directed to enumerate people living in the jungles before nightfall of the 26th February, as the jungle is infested with tigers and other wild animals, and enumerators felt nervous about going out. A *char* in the Jamna, some way off from the main bank, was made into a block, though the number of houses was very small. In the municipality of Muktagacha in some blocks more than 50 houses were allowed owing to new *baris* having sprung up.

(b) Definition of a village in Circular No. 10 of 30th July 1890.

41. The definition of a village as laid down in paragraph 2 of the Census Superintendent's Circular, No. 10 of 30th July 1890, was strictly followed. But the villages which appear in the quinquennial papers and which had neither been mapped nor surveyed, have been treated as distinct villages.

(c) The definition of house in second instruction to supervisors.

42. There was no departure from instructions given with respect to the definition of a house.

(d) The size of charge and sub-charge.
(e) Circle
(f) Block.

43. Municipalities were considered as separate charges or sub-charges. In the Sadar subdivision a Deputy Magistrate or a Deputy Collector was told off as charge Superintendent to each *thana*, and in the *kotwali thana* proper, there was a Sub-Superintendent to every 10 circles. In other places, owing to the want of proper men, such divisions could not be made, and with the staff at our disposal such arrangement as was possible was made. The charge Superintendent was ordinarily in charge of a *thana*, except in Tangail and Kishorganj. At Tangail the police outposts being very large in area were considered as charges, and in Kishorganj a *thana* was divided into two charges. The statement submitted with this office memorandum No. 2074C. on the 2nd April 1891, to the Superintendent of Census, will show how the district was divided for census administration purposes. A circle consisted of 10 to 15 blocks, and a block from 5 to 60 houses. But circles with more than 10 blocks were the exception, and blocks with over 60 houses rare. The average number of houses in a circle in urban areas was 578·8 and in rural areas 492·8, and in blocks 41·8 and 45 6, respectively.

(g) The numbering of houses, its probable actual cost, how much was paid by the Magistrate, and on whom any expenditure above that amount fell.

44. In the subdivisions of Jamalpur, Netrakona, Kishorganj, and Tangail there has been no cost under this heading. The numbering was done by the enumerators themselves by coal-tar and *gâb* juice. In the Sadar subdivision Rs. 5-9 has been paid as the cost of coal-tar. The municipality of Muktagachha spent Re. 1-4, which, under Government circular No. 5, dated 7th February 1891, the Commissioners had to pay. The expenditure for numbering was cheerfully borne

* *Vide* letter No. , dated 18th April 1891, from H. A. D. Phillips, Esq., Magistrate of Mymensingh, to the address of the Superintendent of Census operations, Bengal.

by the enumerators. There were 14,057 enumerators employed in this district, leaving out 1,300 as boat, road and other enumerators who had not to use tar. If 1 anna per head is calculated as the price of coal-tar used, the probable cost of numbering will be Rs. 800. This expenditure, of which only an infinitesimal part has been paid by Government, has been borne by the enumerators.

(h) Practicability of permanent numbering of houses and how the cost should be borne.

45. The idea of a permanent numbering of all houses in a district does not recommend itself to me. I consider it to be practicable in municipalities only, and beyond that it is hopeless to attempt it even with the means at present at our disposal. The only way the rural area can be numbered is to make over the duty to the *chaukidari panchayats* on whom a legal obligation in this respect may be imposed. It is almost impossible to make *panchayats* perform the duties now imposed on them, and I would not advocate any extension of such duties.

46. II.—*Agency.* Supervisors and enumerators were drawn in rural areas from amongst village *panchayats*—

(a) The classes from which supervisors and enumerators were derived

Zamindar amla.	Bankers.
School *pandits.*	Members of Local Boards, and village headmen.
Teachers.	

In urban areas they were drawn from amongst—

Pleaders.	Government office clerks.
Bench Magistrates.	*Talukdars.*
Sub-Registrars.	Medical practitioners.

Muktears.

(b) Whether duties were willingly undertaken.

47. In towns the educated people undertook work willingly and did their work loyally. In the interior, the people tried to evade their duties, and persuasion and influence had to be brought to bear on them. But this shirking was apparent only among the enumerator class, of whom about 10 per cent. had to be threatened with prosecution under section 10 of the Census Act.

(c) How many census prosecutions there were, and for what cause?

48. The simple issue of a notice to show cause was sufficient, and I am glad to be able to state that there was no occasion for the institution of a single prosecution.

(d) Whether their duties involved any pecuniary expenditure, and how much.

49. Their duties did not involve much pecuniary expenditure. They had to pay something for coal-tar on account of house numbering, and for paper for writing blank schedules. The expenditure comes to one anna for coal-tar and one anna for paper for each enumerator. Within the jurisdiction of Muktagachha outpost some Garo enumerators took help from a Christian Garo for writing up their books, and for this they paid Rs. 5.

(e) If any paid census officers were appointed, what was the reason, and what the cost?

50. No paid census officers were entertained in the district.

51. III.—*Attitude of the people.*—In the Netrakona subdivision considerable opposition was experienced in entering the actual caste and sub-castes of the *Chandals, Baruis* and *Haluadasses.* In one village an enumerator was assaulted by some *Baruis* because he refused to describe them as Kayastha and the offenders were tried and punished. In Tangail, the *Chandals* made a strange combination to resist the census work in case they should not be entered as *Nama Sudra.* The Shahas also seriously contemplated opposition if they were styled *Sunris.* The *Halwa Kaibarttas,* the *Palitas* and the *Manghis* followed suit. The *Baruis* of Netrakona and Iswarganj went up to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor with a petition expressing their grievance at not having been entered as Kayasthas. The Chandals were shown as *Nama Sudras* with the sanction of the Superintendent of Census, and under telegraphic orders received from him the *Palitas* were shown as Kayasthas in Tangail. With these exceptions, the attitude of the people at large was in favour of the taking of the census. There was some uneasiness felt by cultivators, when it was proposed to take a census of agricultural stock, but the abandonment of the idea by Government restored confidence. The only rumour afloat amongst the lower classes was that Government intended to impose some fresh tax, but in the subdivision of Kishorganj no such rumour seems to have been current.

52. IV.—*The results.*—The present census has undoubtedly been accurate. The percentage of increase in this district has been 12·3 over the census population of 1881. No pains were spared by the officer in charge at head-quarters or the subdivisional officers and their subordinates to make the whole thing a success. Much credit is due to the police for the intelligent interest and zeal with which they worked.

The figures for each *thana* are given in a separate sheet, but it is difficult to make any comparisons, as there has been a redistribution of villages in several *thanas,* and some new *thanas* created. In Jamalpur during the census of 1881 there were three *thanas,* and now there are four. In Tangail, Kalihati has been converted into a *thana,* and there has been a

redistribution of boundaries in Tangail and Gopalpur, while Pigna is no longer a *thana*. The municipality of Tangail was established in 1887, and hence there cannot be any comparison with former results.

In Netrakona subdivision during the census of 1881, there were two *thanas* only, and no municipality. The only *thana* for which comparison can now be made is Durgapur.

The *thana* of Netrakona included the municipality of Netrakona and *thana* of Kendua. But as I have the figures for Kendua for 1881, I give them below :—

Thana.	1881.	1891.
1	2	3
Durgapur ...	116,457	115,727
Kendua ...	264,255	289,070

The statement shows that the population of Durgapur has decreased since the last census. The greater part of the *thana* is at the foot of the hills and is full of jungle. *Raiyats* sometimes desert a village wholesale when they cannot protect their crops from the devastation of wild beasts. Then again the Garos, who live in these parts, lead a nomadic life, and they seek fresh lands almost every three years.

In the Kishorganj subdivision the following table shows the increase and decrease since the last census :—

	1881.	1891.	Increase.
1	2	3	4
Kishorganj thana ...	122,705	138,323	15,618
Ditto Municipality ...	12,898	13,988	1,090
Nikli	122,459	139,042	16,583
Bajitpur thana ...	209,594	224,850	15,256
Do. Municipality ...	4,641	9,399	4,758

In the Sadar subdivision there have been changes in both the Kotwali and the Ghafargaon *thanas* since the census of 1881, by the conversion of the Phulbaria outpost into a *thana* There has been a redistribution in Phulbaria *thana*, and the only *thana* for which comparison can now be made is Iswarganj, excepting the two municipalities.

	1881.	1891.	Increase.
1	2	3	4
Nasirabad town ...	10,561	11,555	994
Muktagachha town ...	4,295	4,923	628
Iswarganj	229,452	249,232	19,780

The increase both in Kishorganj and the Sadar appears to be normal.

53. I hope to be able to submit a detailed report on this matter as soon as the abstraction work is over. This report has virtually been written by the census officer, Babu Jnan Sankar Sen, and it has been slightly revised by me. From what I have seen, this officer has done excellent work, and has shown considerable powers of management, with grasp of detail. I presume that when the whole work is completed, I shall have a further opportunity of reporting on the merits of subordinate officers in connection with the census of 1891.

54. *Abstraction and Tabulation.**—I quite agree with the Superintendent of Census in thinking that the whole staff should be employed at first on the simplest abstraction sheets such as IV, V, &c., and should then advance to the more difficult and intricate sheets such as III, I, XI, &c. By this process inefficient men can be weeded out and the staff may be gradually trained.

55. The pay of Rs. 12 allotted was sufficient for abstractors on almost all the sheets, except a few intricate ones involving caste and occupation, in which it would be better in my opinion, to employ intelligent men on higher pay. Detailed instructions should be given to the enumerators for filling up the columns for occupation. I think it is practicable to form an exhaustive list of the occupations of inhabitants of Bengal from a careful study of the results of the last census; and the enumerators may be directed to find out under which of the heads in that table the occupation of any particular individual should come. In the last census schedules I saw "treasurer," "accountant," "record-keeper," put down as so many different occupations, and as the abstractors were prohibited from attempting any sort of classifications these remained as separate occupations throughout, whereas, if proper instructions had been issued, the above entries might all have been brought under the head of "Government officials."

56. In my opinion it would have been better if a smaller number of men were employed for a greater length of time for abstraction and tabulation. I had to employ here men without any consideration of their intelligence or education, in order to be able to finish the work in time. This of course tends to make the work inaccurate and more expensive.

57. Almost all the abstractors turned out the full task demanded from them, but it was far otherwise in the case of tabulators. Even after the staff was well trained, the tabulators on registers I to V and on VI, A.B.C., could only turn out two-thirds of their allotted task. When they came to know that they would be paid by piece-work they hurried too much, and at the time of inter-comparison their work was found to be very inaccurate.

58 The number of tabulation registers might be decreased without diminishing in any way the check on the accuracy of the work. To my mind it seems a waste of labour to copy out a number of tabulation registers from the same abstraction sheets such as registers I to VI from sheet I. On the other hand in the present form of tabulation registers there is no check on the number of English-knowing people worked out from register XIX. "Column" "literate" in register VII may well be subdivided under the two heads of English-knowing and "others."

59. Some of the totalling forms were also defective. It was very inconvenient to fill up the "F" column when the calculation had to be made on both the pages of the same form. It would have been better if the forms had been of larger dimensions and columns A to F had been on the same page.

60. I entertain serious doubts as to the efficacy of the test slips and of the process of re-abstraction and adjustment. However correct the adjustment may be, some mistakes are sure to creep in during tabulation, which would necessitate further correction. In my opinion, one of the most important sheets, *e.g*, XI, should be abstracted in such a manner as to leave no doubt of its accuracy. For instance, it might be abstracted by two different batches of men, and the result compared. When this sheet can be relied upon it may be accepted as a standard.

61. Tabulation may follow immediately after abstraction, and adjustment where necessary, may succeed tabulation as a finishing touch. The limit of adjustment allowed was only two per cent., but the mistakes introduced by the tabulators far exceeded this limit in many cases. Hence, at the time of inter comparison, a higher limit of adjustment had to be allowed.

62. Excepting districts where tabulators were really expert men, I think very little advantage has been obtained by the process of adjustment. It would surely have been better that the adjustment should be done at the end, if it were to be done at all.

63. A certain fraction of the pay of all temporary establishment should be held in deposit till the completion of the work. Deductions might be made from this sum for inaccurate work, at whatever stage it might be detected.

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* *Vide* letter without No. dated 1st February 1892, from H. A. D. Phillips, Esq., Magistrate of Mymensingh, to the address of the Superintendent of Census.

Statement I.

Showing the castes of the district of Mymensingh in order of social precedence.

Name of caste.	Male.	Female	Name of caste.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	1	2	3
1. Brahman ...	21,197	18,061	Shom ...	8	6
Banuri ...	1	2	Sur ...	43	...
Smarta Brahman	8	...	Laha ...	11	7
Sarma Brahman	8	3	5. Vaisya ...	130	78
Bramachari ...	35	47	(a) Bania ...	447	373
Pathak Brahman	2	1	Chandra ...	1	...
Panda Brahman	9	...	Dut Asram ...	6	...
Sukul Brahman	...	1	Gandha Banik ...	2,295	2,391
Tiwari Brahman	17	...	Sarna Banik ...	1,050	1,019
Misra Brahman...	46	...	(b) Khatri (Bania) ...	1,257	365
Thakur Brahman	1	...			
Adhikari Brahman	7	6	I. Sankhari ...	191	115
Acharji Brahman.	634	573	Sankhi ...	5	5
Grahacharji Brahman.	121	120	II. Kanshari ...	95	60
Lognacharji Brahman.	356	336	III. Kuri (Moyra) ...	896	727
Ganaka Brahman	15	14	IV. Kumhar ...	7,995	7,404
Daibajna Brahman.	7	10	Manaharpal ...	74	32
Agradani Brahman.	8	4	Rudra Pal ...	1,631	1,104
Sradhakarji Brahman	46	28	Pal ...	2,276	2,166
Taheri Brahman	1	...	V. Napit ...	13,009	12,640
Sarnabanik's Brahman.	2	3	Chandra Das ...	16	...
De's Brahman ...	24	7	Hajjam ...	10,592	11,089
Das Brahman ...	24	27	Lai ...	6	4
Shaha's Brahman	67	60	Sil Das ...	19	10
Halua Das Brahman.	4	4	Nai ...	14	1
Jugi's Brahman ...	43	41	VI. Tanti ...	4,083	3,741
Chhutar's Brahman	53	45	Tatma ...	6	...
Dhubi Brahman	6	...	Basak ...	56	44
Chandal Brahman	557	576	Karikar ...	474	470
Namasudra's Brahman.	55	48	Mallik ...	76	82
Patni's Brahman	1	...	Tantra Dhar ...	716	711
Patit Brahman ...	1	...	Tamuli ...	3	1
Babhan ...	4	...	Tamukli ...	1	4
2. Kshatriya ...	5,820	5,541	VII Sonar ...	37	9
Rajput ...	253	36	Sarnakar ...	37	75
Astrajan ...	25	...	VIII. Barui ...	3,958	3,781
Baidali ...	19	15	Barani ...	32	22
Baram ...	...	2	Baulani ...	1	8
3. Baidya ...	1,644	1,455	Deo ...	4	6
4. Kayastha ...	53,131	51,657	Deya ...	7	2
Arba ..	2	...	Lata Padma ...	43	36
Basu	95	75	Par ...	21	18
Bhadra ...	1	1	IX. Bhaskar ...	57	64
Chuil ...	4	4	X. Kamar ...	6,339	6,236
Chandra ...	101	81	Lohar ...	116	96
Daitya ...	4	5	Luia Das ...	1	...
Kush ...	40	39	XI. Goala ...	18,515	14,410
Lala ...	10	1	Ahir ...	107	92
Palit ...	37	31	Ghosh ..	45	24
Rakhit ...	1	...	Gaur ...	187	12
			Gadi ...	9	...
			Krishtnaut ...	4	1
			Kacherut ...	1	1
			Gonr ...	1,962	903
			Haluai (moyra)	571	275
			Malakar ...	4,823	4,760
			Bhagani ...	6	...
			Fulmali ..	180	158
			1. Kurmi ...	1,375	192

Name of caste.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3
2. Kairi ...	690	151
Karit ...	18	...
Kari ...	1	...
Mahto ...	288	247
3. Kandu ...	642	376
Bhunja ...	4	...
4. Kaibartta ...	35,178	34,872
Das ..	17,044	15,973
Halia Das ...	2,163	1,716
Maiti ...	1,187	941
5. Sad Gop ...	168	130
6. Teli ...	2,252	2,212
Ghanwai ..	4	...
Hindupal ...	25	21
Kalu ...	434	394
Oilman ...	9	...
Taipal ...	1,252	1,452
1. Karni ...	372	241
2. Sutradhar ...	15,000	14,208
Barhi ...	12	...
Katurea ...	153	141
3. Chain ...	149	...
Chaimal ...	5	...
Chha ...	30	...
4. Jugi ...	22,936	21,877
Kirpandit ...	8	13
Nath ...	207	222
Pandit ...	15	10
Jayesh ...	7	...
Muny ...	45	36
5. Sanyasi ...	76	123
6. Sunri ...	6,344	6,700
Muri ...	1	...
Sawa ...	997	455
Shaha ...	15,372	15,221
1. Patni ...	9,924	9,501
2. Malo ...	1,330	9,804
Makimal ...	29	30
3. Jhalo (malo) ...	2,291	2,050
Jahal ...	...	2
4. Tear ...	2,606	2,233
Tilak Das ...	1,409	1,219
5. Doai ...	113	98
6. Beldar ...	31	37
Bendar ...	16	3
Bandar ...	8	12
7. Bhut ...	34	5
8. Ghatwal ...	1	...
Khafral ...	7	14
9. Lahait ...	255	267
Layit ...	12	6
Rayant ...	25	...
10. Surya Bansi ...	26	23
11. Kapali ...	5,546	5,228
12. Kawali ...	282	44
1. Bhar ...	635	34
Bar ...	2	...
Raj Bhar ...	969	39
2. Aguri ...	...	...
Akharea ...	3	...
Ugra Khettri ...	6	6
3. Banpar ...	34	4

Name of caste.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3
4. Amat ...	...	...
Amani ...	7	...
5. Bahelea ...	3	2
Behalea ...	104	5
6. Nunia ...	7,799	1,527
7. Ruhela ...	5	...
8. Surlea ...	212	...
Chharlea ...	31	...
Charlea ...	27	...
9. Gourhi ...	65	9
I. Chandal ...	...	...
Chang ...	103	83
Gajendra Das ...	294	353
Nama Sudra ...	63,248	63,032
Pahar ...	1	...
Pachi ...	4	2
Nama Das ...	116	123
Akhilakas ...	520	504
1. Gareri ...	...	...
Bhria ...	6	...
Gareli ...	7	1
2. Nat ...	268	250
Chaudali ...	61	47
Nar ...	26	27
3. Bagdi ...	1,162	869
Dulea ...	2,364	2,412
4. Kahar ...	694	144
Achanmi ...	6	...
Behara ...	29	...
Durhye ...	4	...
Rawani ...	5,689	137
Gaj ...	93	78
I. Kooh ...	15,368	15,297
Bhanga Khetri	382	174
Dutt Bansi ...	8	3
Kar ...	10	...
Kabansi ...	1	...
Silabansa Bidi ...	36	33
Bansi ...	9	...
Khen ...	31	13
Pali ...	40	45
II. Kharwar ...	75	17
Khasdewa ...	7	...
Khurna ...	15	3
III. Kalwar ...	657	546
IV. Kant (Kewat) ...	25	...
Kaura ...	5	...
V. Kot ...	16	5
VI. Mandai ...	1,718	1,663
VII. Munda ...	3	4
VIII. Odh ...	25	5
Ruwa ...	1	...
IX. Santal ...	33	29
X. Badia ...	59	45
Sikari ...	229	526
Misikari ...	2	...
Mal ...	3,708	2,247

Name of caste.	Male.	Female.	Name of caste.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	1	2	3
XI. Chamar ...	1,599	1,002	XVII. Bhuimali ...	4,103	4,159
Parasar Das ...	1,125	993	Hari ...	315	401
Behad ...	136	133	Mehter ...	153	95
Muchi ...	6,176	4,154	Mutturiha ...	4	6
Rishi ...	314	196	Bhairaj ...	20	23
Ruhidas ...	105	29	Hatwi ...	1	...
Barimuchhar ...	60	55	XVIII. Buri ...	385	437
Muchar ...	848	538	XIX. Karanja ...	15	8
			XX. Turalea ...	228	25
XII. Hajang ...	322	358	XXI. Turi ...	6	...
Hadung ...	3	2	Turihar ...	2	...
Haidu ...	99	63	1. Baidyakar ...	26	26
XIII. Hodi (Bhuimali)	8,627	8,419	Dhuli ...	264	314
XIV. Binda ...	239	17	2. Baiti ...	7	3
Bhil ...	125	24	3. Dai ...	126	124
Bindu ...	40	25	4. Nagar ...	1	...
XV. Bhuia ...	17	44	5. Musahar ...	540	489
XVI. Garo ...	...	...	6 Muhali ...	7	...
Ducha ...	2	...	7. Oswal ...	2	...
Huchra ...	70	42	8. Parsi ...	1	...
Khaksha ...	3	4	Besya ...	21	74

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the number of castes having a population more than ten thousand.

Castes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Namasudra	63,248	63,032	126,280
Kayastha	53,131	51,657	104,788
Kaibartta	55,572	43,202	98,774
Jugi	23,173	22,120	45,293
Goala	18,515	14,410	32,925
Koohh	15,368	15,297	30,655
Shaha	15,372	15,221	30,593
Sutradhar	15,537	14,620	30,157
Napit	10,621	11,104	21,725
Patni	9,924	9,501	19,425
Muchi	10,363	7,100	17,463
Kumhar	7,995	7,404	15,399
Chunari	7,414	7,155	14,569
Sunri	6,344	6,700	13,044
Kapali	5,546	5,228	10,774

STATEMENT C.

"A" Class—Agricultural.

Name of caste.	Males.	Females.	Name of caste.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Barui	3,958	3,781	Kaibarta	35,178	34,872
Barani	32	22	Das	17,044	15,973
Baulani	1	8	Habadas	2,163	1,716
Deo	4	6	Maiti	1,187	941
Deya	7	2	Koch	15,368	15,297
Latapadma	43	36	Bhangakhettri ...	382	174
Par	21	18	Dutta Bansu ...	8	3
Bind	239	17	Kar	10	...
Bhul	125	24	Kubansie	1	...
Bindu	40	25	Shibabansahudi ...	36	33
Bhuiya	17	44	Bangsi	9	...
Chandal	...	...	Khen	31	13
Chang	103	83	Pali	40	45
Gajendra Das	294	353	Mandai	1,718	1,663
Nama Sudra	63,248	63,032	Rajbansi	4,946	4,561
Pabar	1	...	Sat Gope	168	130
Pachi	4	2	Kairi	690	151
Nama Das	116	125	Karit	18	...
Akhita Das	520	504	Kari	1	...
Hodi (Bhuimali) ...	8,627	8,419	Mahatu	288	247
Hajang	322	358	Nagur	1	...
Hadung	3	2	Kandi	3	1
Haidu	99	63	Kunt	25	...

"B" Class——Professional.

Brahman (with its sub-castes) ...	22,046	18,868
Babhan	4	0
Baidya	1,644	1,455
Kayastha	53,131	51,657
(All its sub-castes) ...	357	250
Kshatriya	5,820	5,541
Rajput	253	36
Astrajan	25	0
Baideli	19	15
Baram	0	2

"C" Class—Commercial.

Name of caste.	Males.	Females.	Name of caste.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Banias	447	373	Dai	126	124
Chandra	1	...	Loahit	255	267
Sarnabanik	1,050	1,019	Layit	12	6
Baisya	130	78	Rayait	25	...
Dat Asram	6	...	Sunri	6,344	6,700
Gandhabanik	2,295	2,391	Merin	1	...
Banpur	34	4	Suwa	997	455
Khatri (Banea) ...	1,257	365	Shaha	15,372	15,221
Doai	113	98	Kundu	642	376

"D" Class—Artisans.

Name of caste.	Males.	Females.	Name of caste.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Bhaskar	57	64	Sankhari	191	115
Kamar	6,339	6,236	Sankhi	5	5
Lohar	116	96	Sunar	37	9
Luia Das	1	...	Sarnakar	37	75
Karni	372	241	Malakar	4,823	4,760
Sutradhar	15,000	14,238	Bhagani	6	...
Barhi	12	...	Fulmali	180	158
Katuria	153	141	Kansari	95	60
Kumar	7,995	7,404	Rishi	314	196
Manoharpal... ...	74	32	Ruhi Das ...	105	29
Pal Rudra	1,631	1,104	Barimuchar ...	60	55
Pal	2,276	2,166	Muchar	848	538
Kol	16	5	Halwai (maira) ...	571	275
Kacharu	11	21	Jugi	22,936	21,877
Kairi	690	151	Khirpandit ...	8	13
Karit	18	...	Nath	207	222
Kari	1	...	Pandit	15	10
Mahatu	288	247	Jayesh	7	...
Teli	2,252	2,212	Muni	45	36
Ghanwai	4	...	Bhunj	4	...
Hindupal	25	21	Kapali	5,546	5,228
Kalu	434	394	Kawali	282	44
Oilman	9	...	Tanti	4,083	3,741
Taipal	1,252	1,452	Tatma	6	...
Kuri (moyra) ...	896	727	Basak	56	44
Chamar	1,599	1,002	Karikar	474	470
Parasar Das ...	1,125	993	Mallik	76	82
Behad	136	133	Tantra Dhar ...	716	711
Muchi	6,176	4,154	Tatwa (tanti) ...	4	..

"E" Class—Pastoral.

Name of caste.	Males.	Females.	Name of caste.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Gareri	...	...	Gadi	9	...
Bhria	6	...	Kristaout	4	1
Gareli	...	71	Katchral	1	1
Goala	18,515	14,410	Gourshi	65	9
Ahir	107	92	Gaur	1,962	903
Ghosh	45	24	Kanra (Dom) ...	5	...
Goar (Gourhi) ...	187	12			

Class—Hunting and fishing.

Name of caste.	Males.	Females.	Name of caste.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Badia	59	45	Malo	1,330	980
Sikari	229	526	Tear	2,606	2,233
Misikari	2	...	Tilak Das	1,409	1,219
Jhala (malo)	2,291	2,050	Jalea	39,056	37,823
Jabal	...	2	Makimal	29	30
Mal	3,708	2,247			

"*G*" *Class—Serving groups including village menials.*

Name of caste.	Males.	Females.	Name of caste.	Males.	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Aguri (with 2 sub-castes)	9	6	Bandar	8	12
Amat (amani) ...	7	...	Chain	149	...
Bhar	635	34	Kahar	694	144
Bar	2	...	Achharan	6	...
Raj Bhar	969	39	Behara	2,253	263
Ugrakhetri	6	...	Behara	29	...
Bhuimali	4,103	4,157	Durhye	4	...
Hari	315	401	Rawani	5,689	137
Mehtor	153	95	Gaj	93	78
Maturcha	4	6	Kurmi	372	241
Behalea	104	5	Rawani	...	...
Bahalia	3	2	Napit	13,009	12,640
Baiti	7	3	(5 *Sub-castes.*)	10,647	11,104
Bagdi	1,162	869	Nunia	7,799	1,527
Dulia	2,364	2,412	Patni	9,924	9,501
Boldar	31	37	Santal	33	29
Bondar ...	16	3	Ghatwal	1	...

"*H*" *Class—Unproductive group.*

Name of caste.	Males.	Females.	Name of caste.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Bhat	34	5	Dhuli	264	314
Barna Brahman ...	625	591	Nat	268	250
Daibagya Brahman ...	7	10	Sanyasi	76	123
Lagnacharja ...	356	336	Baisnab	4,242	5,485
Badyakar	26	26			

A. C.—Reg. No. 2814J—90—1-9-94.